

# School Finance in Utah

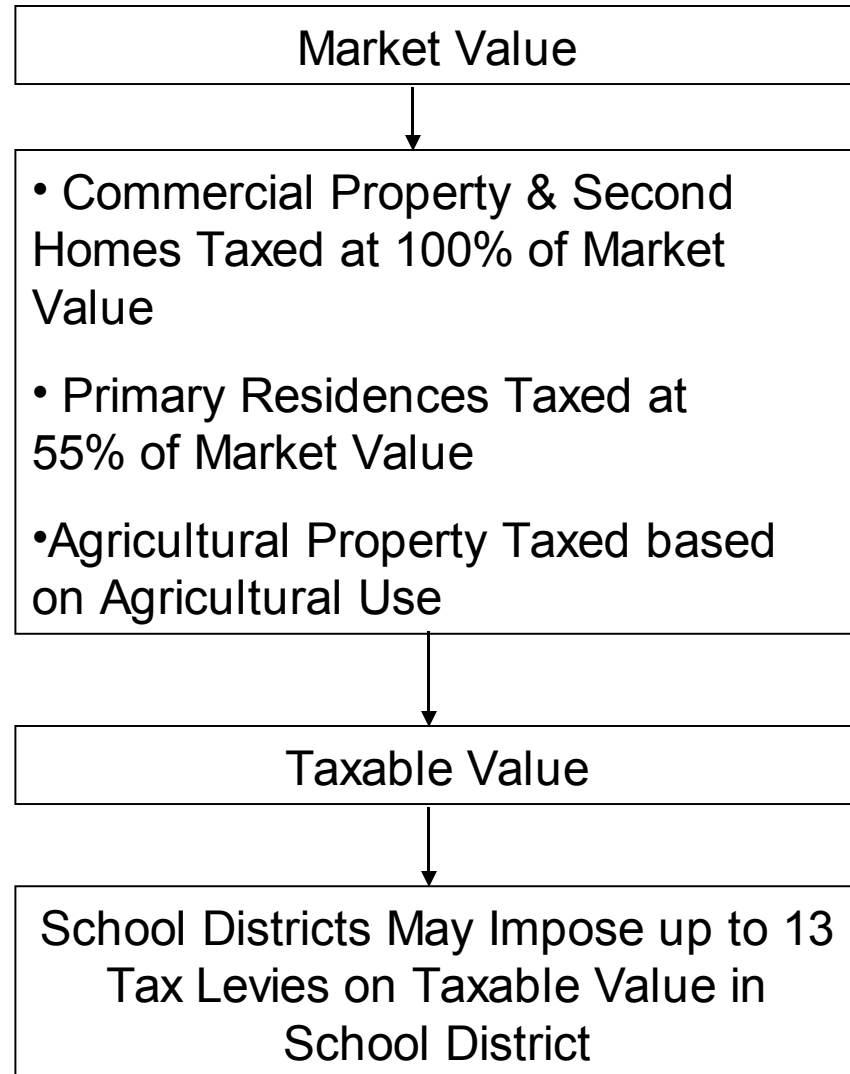
## A Brief Introduction

# Two Major Revenue Sources

- Property Tax
- Income Tax

# Property Tax

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# 13 School District Tax Levies

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- Operations Levies

- Basic levy
- Voted leeway
- Board leeway
- K-3 reading

- 10% of basic levy

- 10% of basic levy can be used for both certain operations and capital outlay / certain debt service

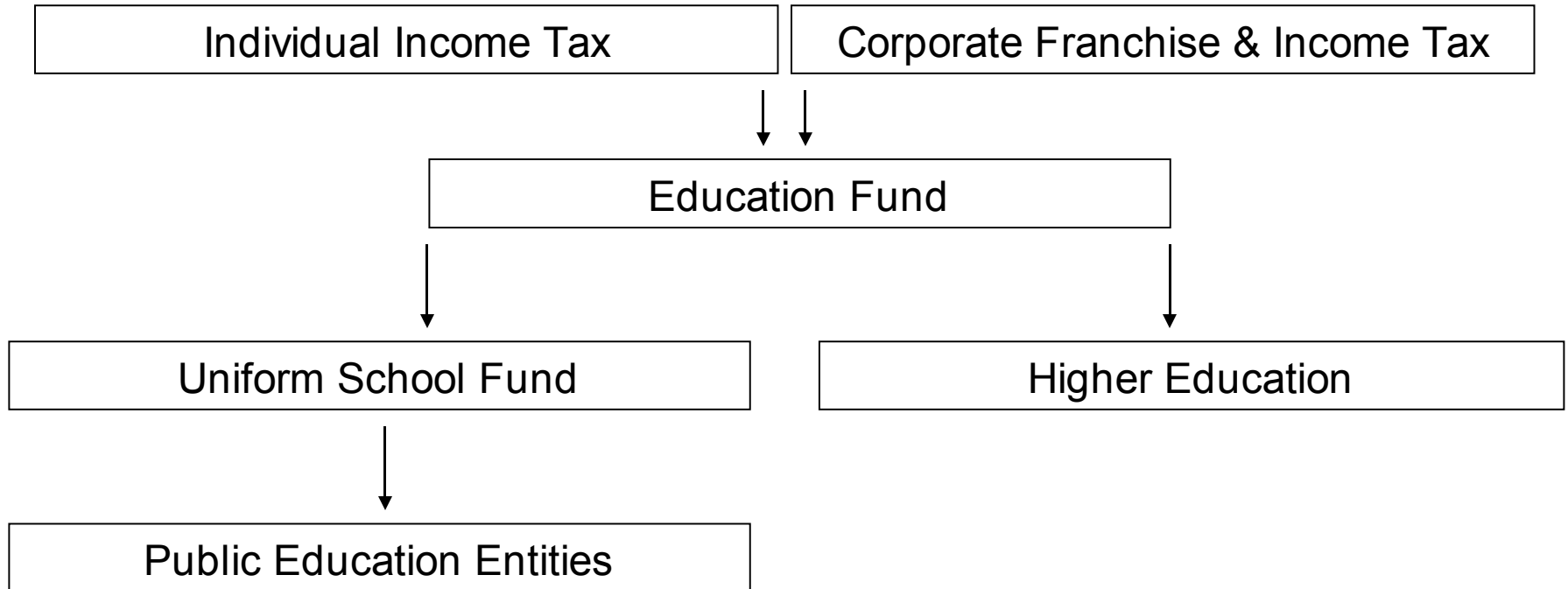
- Capital Outlay & Debt Service Levies

- Debt service
- Capital outlay
- Voted capital outlay (not currently used)

- Other Levies

- Special transportation
- Recreation
- Judgment
- Tort Liability
- Federal impact aid (not currently used)

# Individual & Corporate Income Tax



# How is the Basic Program Equalized?

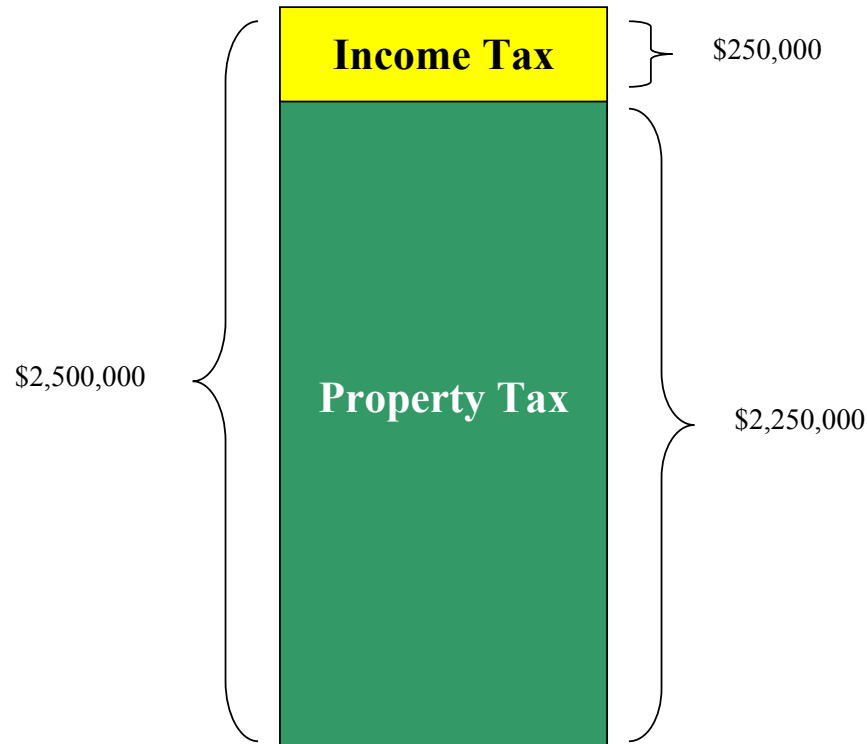
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## Hypothetical District

1,000 WPUs x \$2,500 per WPU = **\$2,500,000 basic program amount**

Property tax base = \$1,500,000,000 x basic levy (.001500) = **\$2,250,000 property tax revenue**

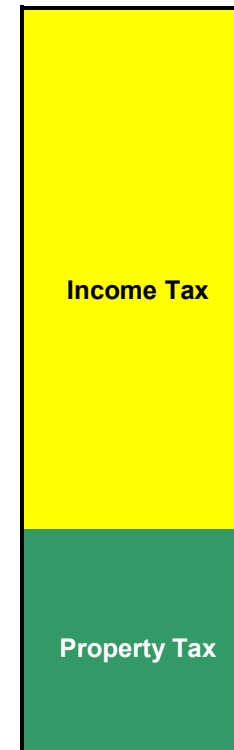
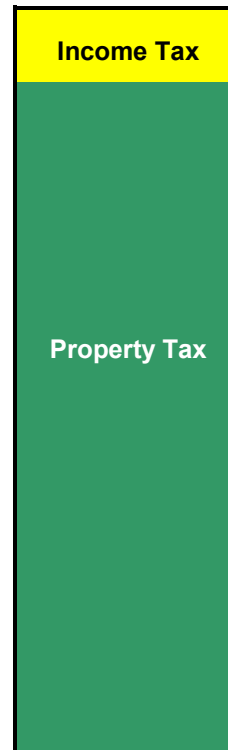
**\$250,000 Income Tax (Uniform School Fund)**



# Basic Program – Two Hypothetical School Districts

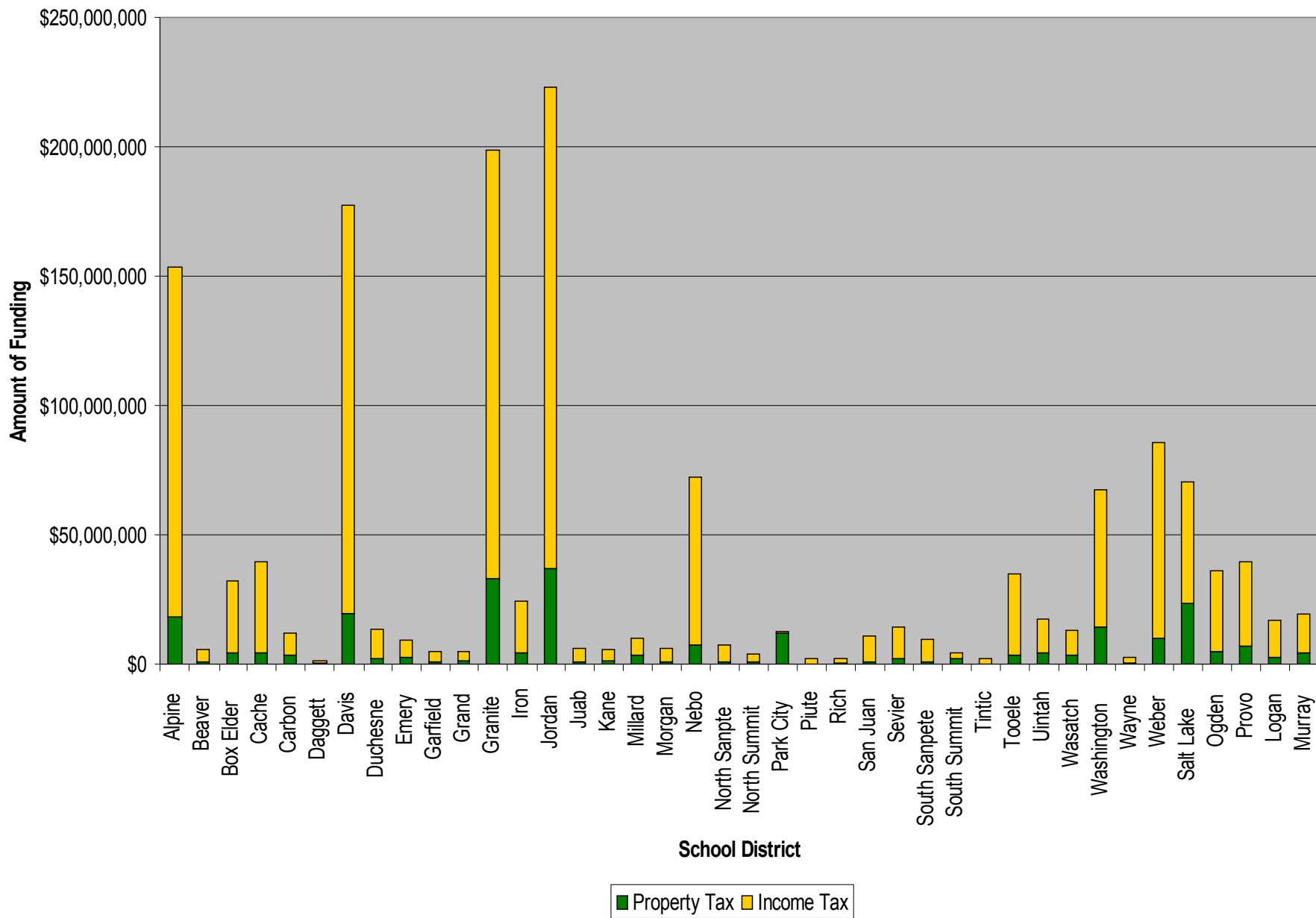
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	District A	District B
Value of WPU	\$2,500	\$2,500
WPUs	1,000	1,000
Basic program statutory entitlement	<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>
Net Taxable Value (Property Tax Base)	<i>\$1,500,000,000</i>	<i>\$500,000,000</i>
Basic levy (Tax Rate)	0.001500	0.001500
Basic Levy Yield (Property Tax Revenue)	<b>\$2,250,000</b>	<b>\$750,000</b>
Allocation from Uniform School Fund	\$250,000	\$1,750,000



# Basic Program

## Amount of Funding from Income Tax and Property Tax





# Basic Program

## Percent of Funding from Income Tax and Property Tax

